

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

As few people, except in the church which Joseph Smith established at the time of this publication, have read this curious history of ancient America, the following brief summary is offered, that the nature of this Mormon Bible, so often misrepresented, may be understood without the labor of reading its entire mass of dull and often absurd matter. It comprises fifteen books, as follows:

- The First Book of Nephi.
The Second Book of Nephi.
The Book of Jacob, Brother of Nephi.
The Book of Enos.
The Book of Jarom.
The Book of Omni.
The Words of Mormon.
The Book of Mosiah, to which are added the Records of Zeniff.
The Book of Alma, Son of Alma.
The Book of Helaman.
The Book of Nephi, Son of Nephi, who was the son of Helaman.
The Book of Nephi, Son of Nephi, one of the disciples of Jesus Christ.
The Book of Mormon.
The Book of Ether.
The Book of Moroni.

After the confusion of languages at Babel, the Jaredites crossed the ocean in eight ships, and landing on the coast of North America, built cities, and became a great nation. But, falling from godliness, the whole people was destroyed about six hundred years before Christ. Their prophet, Ether, wrote their annals, and hid the history, written on plates, for the information of the finder.

A party of Israelites from the tribe of Joseph left Jerusalem in the reign of Zedekiah, followed the Red Sea and the continent to the coast of South America, peopled the country, and soon became divided into two factions, styled, from the names of their leaders, Nephites and Lamanites. The first were righteous, and suffered persecution at the hands of the wicked Lamanites, but, like the Puritans, emigrated to a free land, coming to the northern part of South America, where God blessed them for their uprightness, and prospered them exceedingly; while their brethren, the Lamanites, were left by God to the evil devices of their own hearts, and their white skins grew dark under His curse.

In the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, a few of the tribe of Judah came to North America, and, travelling towards the centre, were, after four centuries, discovered by the Nephites, who found them a large tribe of ignorant people, who had no records, and had utterly lost their former civilization. They are called, in the Book of Mormon, Zarahemla. Acting as missionaries, the Nephites converted, and entered into an alliance with, Zarahemla; and together they built ships on the eastern coast, and sent colonists along the coast northward. Others went overland; and in a few hundred years North America was repopled. The Book of Ether, with the history of the Jaredites, was recovered.

At the crucifixion of Christ, the Nephites, who were fallen away from the law, were punished by earthquakes and terrible upheavals, which destroyed many; but the survivors saw Christ after his ascension. Then the law of Moses was done away with, the gospel substituted, and twelve disciples chosen as apostles. The Lamanites and Nephites were converted, but hardly four centuries passed away before they again became corrupted, and a war broke out between the inhabitants of the two continents. The Nephites were driven northward; and while the remnant of the nation was encamped around the hill of Cumorah, some two hundred miles west of Albany, the Lamanites came upon them, and destroyed nearly all. Mormon and his son Moroni, being righteous men, survived; and, after completing the record, hid it in the hill of Cumorah, where, after fourteen centuries, Heaven revealed it to Joseph Smith. From the Lamanites spring the American Indians.

There are many very amusing stories in the Book of Mormon; and much of it is simply a copy of the prophecies of Isaiah and other Jewish prophets. The ships in which the early fugitives crossed the ocean were made somewhat on the principle of submarine rams, with a hole at the top, and another at the bottom, for ventilation, when either top or bottom was submerged. These rams did not carry the extensive freight Noah was obliged to take on board. In the words of Ether, the vessels "were small; and they were light upon the water—were into the lightness of a fowl upon the water; and they were built after a manner that they were exceedingly light—even that they would hold water, like unto a dish; and the bottom thereof was tight, like unto a dish; and the sides thereof were tight, like unto a dish; and the ends thereof were peaked; and the top thereof was tight, like unto a dish; and the length thereof was the length of a tree; and the door thereof, when it was shut, was like unto a dish. . . . And the Lord said unto the brother of Jared, Behold, thou shalt make a hole in the top thereof, and also in the bottom thereof; and when thou shalt suffer for air, thou shalt unstop the hole thereof, and receive air. And, if it be so that the water come in upon thee, behold, ye shall stop the hole thereof, that ye may not perish in the flood." A luminous stone at each end of the ship gave light during the three hundred and forty-four days the voyage to America lasted.—Old and New for September.

SCANDINAVIANS FOR MAINE.—Maine has now quietly entered upon the plan of settling her backwoods region with Scandinavian immigrants. There has not been so much stir over the arrival of the Swedes as accompanied the advent of the Chinese in North Adams, but in some respects the event has hardly less significance. We cannot give in detail a history of the movement, but a few facts will be useful and interesting. The credit of the plan belongs jointly to Governor Chamberlain, Mr. Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, and the legislature which passed the necessary act. Mr. Thomas was an old pupil of the Governor when the latter was a professor in Bowdoin College. Having graduated at that institution in 1840, he was, a year or two later, appointed consul at Gottenburg, Sweden, where he remained for some time. On his return he began the efforts for securing a Swedish colony in Maine, and, seconded by the pertinacity of General Chamberlain, those efforts were not relaxed until the project was carried forward to assured success. The Legislature passed the resolution authorizing the undertaking on the 23d of March. Mr. Thomas was at once appointed the commissioner to carry it out, and on the 8th of May sailed from Portland. By the 25th of June the first colony was ready to start, and four weeks thereafter it was introduced to the new settlement, New Sweden, or, as it has heretofore been known, township No. 15, range 3, west of the great line of the State.

The first colony numbered fifty-one persons, of whom one, a child, died on the passage up the St. John. The company landed in Halifax, went by rail to Annapolis, and thence by water to St. John, and up the river to Tobique, New Brunswick, opposite Fort Fairfield, in Aroostook county, Maine. Carriages conveyed them to Fort Fairfield. As they crossed the boundary, the United States flag was raised on the foremost carriage, an artillery salute was given them, and the State Land Agent welcomed them to the country and to Maine. A meeting was organized in the village of Fort Fairfield, and the new comers were again welcomed. Mr. Thomas acted in all these ceremonies as interpreter. After a collation in the town hall the immigrants again took carriages and proceeded towards their new home. At Caribou the whole village turned out, and the strains of music from a brass band mingled with the cheers of the country people. Here also a halt was made, and there was more speaking, after which the Swedes were received by the people into their houses and passed the night as their guests. The following day they accomplished the remaining eight miles of their journey and arrived at New Sweden.

Of the new comers it may be said that they are all intelligent and thrifty people. Every adult person among them is able to read and write, and they have already entered heartily into the acquisition of the English language. They bring with them money, in gold, averaging \$100 to each person. They bore individually all the expenses of transportation as far as Tobique, and the State paid only for the carriages to convey them to their new home. They are educated to trades, and from some little incidents of the trip which have been mentioned they are evidently of exactly the proper material for pioneers in the new settlement. The Aroostook country is probably the most fertile and certainly not excelled by any land in New England, and the township assigned to them, the proprietorship in which is given them on easy terms, has not a superior in the whole country. It is covered with forest as yet, but is of rich soil, not at all swampy, free from rocks, and of a gently undulating surface. The Swedes express themselves delighted with the country.

HOW MUSICAL GENIUSES ARE MADE IN GERMANY.—A Cologne correspondent of the Orchestra indulges in this descriptive wail:—Nothing can be more absurd and disgusting than the presumption of modern young German composers, very few excepted. The young musician who is so happy as to hit on a strange mode of talking, or walking, or dressing, or writing, and who possesses a sufficient amount of smugness, begins first to be called "clever." As soon as he gets this title, he walks, talks, dresses, and writes himself up to a genius. He is a pianist, and by dint of promeneading up and down the keyboard, throwing from time to time his long hair back, by dint of heaping up a quantity of notes, of modulating a commonplace figure three or four bars over and over again through every tonality, of using the accord of the dominant seventh as a bridge to go anywhere, but never knowing how to finish, because he never knows how to begin; by dint, I say, of writing all this chaos down, and scoring it in the most eccentric way, he conceives he has composed an entirely new and marvellous work. Then he gets by heart the best verses of Schiller, Goethe, and Herder, as well as the finest sentences of the renowned works on aesthetics, and so boldly begins to talk about music in autocratic style, and is given to "interpret" and "define" the beautiful in art. By-and-by the arrogance of his conversation and his piano-playing begin to recruit a few admirers, generally of feeble-minded and inexperienced students; now he gets a friend in the press, then a publisher, and in a few years he is proclaimed a man of genius. This dangerous generation of musicians in Germany is the result of the great influence so long exercised in this country by Liszt and Wagner. The history of humanity shows clearly enough how great men, as well as great humbugs, have always created new sects of admirers and imitators. But alas! imitation is the source of corruption in literature and the fine arts, and much more in music, for the field is a wide one belonging to the metaphysical branch, and the demonstration more indefinite, not being subject to material form. So the imitations of Liszt and Wagner are nothing less than elements of musical decline in Germany.

FACTS ABOUT NOSES.—The French, and, indeed, all the Latin races, are remarkably "nosy," and the study of nosology has seldom been neglected in France. Julius Cæsar desired that he might have men about him who "were fat, and such as slept o' nights," but the modern Cæsar, Napoleon I, was wont to say, "Give me a man with plenty of nose." He little dreamed that he was destined to be baffled by a people—the Russians—who whose noses were well-nigh level with their faces, and that his ultimate victor was to be a man with the most prominent nose in Europe—Arthur, Duke of Wellington. Napoleon's own nose was exquisitely chiselled, sculptural in mould, form, and expression; but not one of his brothers had a nose worth looking at, and that of Jerome Bonaparte was beneath contempt. Ney's was weak, undecided, though honest. But consider the mighty hook of Bernadotte, the severe aquiline of Kleber, the dangerous protuberance of Moreau! A man with that profile was a man to be got rid of. Robespierre's nose, small, delicate, pug-nosed, supercilious, forms one of the oddest outward characteristics of that inextinguishable man. It is not, like Marat's, that of a blood-spiller. It would have better become a member of the Social Science Association, or a doctrinaire opponent of capital punishment. Voltaire's, on the other hand, is eminently typical of the man. It is sharp as a pen, inquiring, suggestive, scornful, and hopelessly skeptical. But for a thoroughly emblematic creature, haughty, imperious, commanding, imposing, commend us to that of Louis XIV. The Grand Monarque, it was discovered after his death, was really a little man; but it was much more his nose than his towering perwig and his high-heeled shoes that made him look seven feet high. Depend upon it, but for that nose obedient millions would never have bowed down and worshipped him for seventy years.

"Some years ago," says the Washington Star, "George Alfred Townsend wrote a yarn for a Western paper purporting to give the particulars of a remarkable surgical operation performed upon Senator Benton in his lifetime. The substance of the story was that the Washington doctors plugged Mr. Benton in the side as boys plug a watermelon; that they disemboweled him, turned his intestines inside out, removed the food there, and with it a considerable collection of public documents, bits of leather, visiting-cards, splints of bakers' pine, etc., that he had swallowed from time to time absent-mindedly while intent upon the compilation of his 'Abridgement of the Debates in Congress.' This absurdous

collection of indigestible matter, it was stated, had finally produced an awkward jam in the intestinal canal, hence this operation. The narrative proceeded to state that the Colonel's bowels were carefully washed, rinsed, and repaired; that his dinner was then replaced (minus the public documents and other indigestible matter), and that the opening or plugging in his side was then sewed or gined up nicely. It was gravely added that the stern old statesman minded the operation so little that he wrote two chapters of his 'Abridgement' while it was going on. And this astounding Munchausenism was copied into nearly every paper in the country, in fact, we see it occasionally on its travels yet. It had not the slightest foundation.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE CITY MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH is now in active operation. The undersigned, General Superintendent (by appointment of the Bishop), would respectfully and earnestly urge upon members of the Church particularly, and Christian people generally, the necessity of united and combined effort in the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the neglected portions of our community, and in providing for the relief of those in our midst who are "in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity."

THE PRESENT time demands unusual exertions on the part of Christians to stem the tide of sin and wickedness which is coming up over our city. All moneys sent us designed for the support of Missionaries, for defraying the expenses of Halls and Chapels for Divine worship, and for the relief of the destitute, will be thankfully received and carefully and usefully applied.

THE ROOMS OF THE CITY MISSION, No. 225 South NINTH Street, are open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock. Let every one come up to the help of the Lord. Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW, General Superintendent, W. W. FRAZIER, Jr., Treasurer, No. 101 S. FRONT Street, S 22 5/2.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead or any Violent Poison to injure the Hair or System. Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 MW/5)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, S 30 1/2 No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth. Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Cleanses and Softens the Mouth. Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. J. M. TREGO, Proprietor, S 21 1/2m Cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESTNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATOHES, JEWELRY, ETC. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

GOLD BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS. Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low prices. New styles constantly received. WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 Chestnut Street.

TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontor & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY. No. 8 corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, 3 2 1/2 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ART EXHIBITION. ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET, BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblenz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege, Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc., etc.

THE FINE ARTS. COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEIO. NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEIO COLLEGE, For the Stereoscope. . . . 25 cents each. Also, Largest, Mounted. . . . 25 cents each.

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THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company. Now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known 'OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL' OR THE Newport Coal.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON, LEHIGH COAL, OFFICE: No. 124 South SECOND Street, CORNER EIGHTH and MASTER, S 29 3/4 No. 318 SWANSON Street, above Queen.

ROOFING. Fainting and Roofing Co. TIN ROOFS REPAIRED. All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 282 BROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS. MILLIKEN'S LINE STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET, AND No. 1128 CHESTNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS, FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents. FINE GREY LINENS, CHOCOLATE LINENS, PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS, NEW PRINTED LINENS, EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at \$1-00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manilla and Paper. Dressed from thirty to seventy-four inches, with Pauline, Belting, Salt Twine, etc.

FOR SALE. THE STORE PROPERTY. No. 722 CHESTNUT STREET, Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.

TO RENT.—THE STORE, NO. 722 CHESTNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. THOMAS S. FLETCHER, DELANCO, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in COATES STREET, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. WILLIAM H. HURLEY, No. 309 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOR RENT—SUITABLE FOR A LARGE retail trade, First Floor and Basement of the new Stores Nos. 112 and 114 North NINTH Street. Apply to WILLIAM H. HURLEY, No. 317 WALNUT Street, S 26 1/2m.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS House, between Broad and Twentieth, Pine and Vine streets. Address P. O. Box 1623, Philadelphia. S 23 1/2.

SAFETY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof Building, No. 329-331 CHESTNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$500,000.

FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H. No. 54, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage,

WILL BE HELD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now of late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$28, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street 53-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Broad street seventy-six feet six inches and three-fourths of an inch to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will carry thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all the land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3), roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same, or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well as law as in equity, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE. The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFER, } Trustees. W. W. LONGSTREET, }

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESTNUT Street, August 29, 1870. Proposals in writing and under seal will be received at the office of the undersigned, 'The Fidelity Insurance Company,' at the City of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September next, for the sale to the Trustees of Twenty-three Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Lehigh Equipment Trust, to be applied to the SINKING FUND under said 'Trust,' and the proceeds of the sale of the whole of the above, should be entered 'Sinking Fund,' and addressed to N. B. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST. PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 22, 1870, for setting out 'Orange Plants' around the following named National Cemeteries in the State of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging):—

Whiteley National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J. Beverly National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J. Annapolis National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md. Newburn National Cemetery, Newburn, N. C. Wilmington National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C. Raleigh National Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C. Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C. Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging. The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject all bids. Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application at this office. Bidders will be required to bind themselves that if the plan of lot do not thrive they will renew them during a period of two years, as they may happen to fall during the period.

HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster Third District, Department of the East. S 30 3/4

GROCERIES, ETC. WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, PURE CIDER and WINE VINEGAR, GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC. All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes. ALBERT O. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 1173 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 36 NORTH WHEATERS' AND No. 37 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, REAR CATTELL,

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts. HOPE and TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, Sts. Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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